

increase in size of the black marks toward the bases of areas 2 and 3, and by the presence of a conspicuous large double spot in 1b. Furthermore the bases of 5 and 6 are largely black, but the inverted "costal triangle" beyond is not strongly black. The hind-wing sub-marginal blue spots up to 3 are large and conspicuous.

It would seem therefore, that within the Trans-Nzoia district, there is a tendency for two species, *druceanus* (*proximans*) and *eudoxus* (*cabecus*) to appear without the characteristic silver "bars" on the lower surface. That this is not a chance mutation is suggested by the fact that in one family four such specimens as I have described above were reared from eggs laid by a parent of this type; and again, in the case of *cabecus*, a family of nine *amaurus* were reared from eggs of an *amaurus* female. We are compelled, however, to consider both these divergencies from the nominate types to be variations, probably genetical, as the nominotypical forms also occur in the same areas. It remains to be shown whether in a large family of either species, some offspring will show lines, others not.

A BAT NURSERY.

A short while ago I paid a visit with Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins, the Uganda entomologist, to one of the Elgon caves. The object of the expedition was to collect bats of as many different species as possible and to determine the parasites of each. Incidentally they were found to harbour fleas and mites of many different species and several dipterous parasites. In the course of our investigation using an electric torch, we came across a congregation of a small dark coloured bat *Miniopterus natalensis arenarius*, Heller, numbering some hundreds, clustered thickly together over a natural dome in the roof of the cave. They measured about 3 ft. in circumference and completely hid the rock. A stick was thrown up among them scattering the colony and there below clinging to the rock surface was a seething mass of youngsters, pink, naked, and hairless. In a short time the adults returned and covered them again. It would be interesting to hear if this has been observed before.

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